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Moves to Control Abuses in Sports Eyed by Major Universities

Two associations plan talks on how presidents can best deal with violations

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

WASHINGTON

Worried by widespread reports of recruiting violations and other abuses in big-time college sports, more and more college presidents are seeking increased control over their athletic programs.

Next week the American Council on Education will bring together a small group of university executives for what Jack Peltason, the council's president, called an "informal, off-the-record discussion" of the seriousness of the problems facing big-time college sports, and of the steps presidents might take to control them.

And, in a move that Thomas A. Bartlett, its president, termed "a sign of the times," the Association of American Universities will name a committee this summer to investigate whether it should devote special attention to intercollegiate athletics. That would represent a departure for the A.A.U., which has traditionally concerned itself with research and graduate education.

'Allegations in the Newspapers'

John W. Ryan, president of Indiana University and this year's chairman of the A.A.U., said presidents were increasingly concerned about "allegations in the newspapers about violations and improprieties" in intercollegiate sports. The association's committee, he added, will "consider whether those problems warrant special attention by the A.A.U. itself."

The presidents of major football and basketball powers have often been criticized for exerting too little influence on their athletic programs.

Concern about such criticism was reflected in an internal report prepared by Robert H. Atwell, vice-president of the American Council on Education.

"There is a strong body of opinion which holds that the problems of corruption in big-time football and basketball are of crisis proportions and threaten to discredit our institutions," he wrote.

"The recent revelations about transcript manipulation and the allegations by coaches and former coaches about illegal payments to athletes have raised serious concerns about whether big-time football and basketball programs are really under the control of the chief executives and governing boards."

A copy of the report was obtained by *The Chronicle* from an outside source.

Mr. Ryan of Indiana and William C. Fri-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

How one institution tries to insure that its athletes make academic progress

By LORENZO MIDDLETON

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

The students were clearly athletes. About 50 of them—mostly football players with chests and arms bulging under their T-shirts—were gathered here in one of the University of New Mexico's arenalike lecture halls.

Some plainly would rather have been somewhere else. They slouched and shifted in their little wooden chairs, their legs too bulky or too long to fit comfortably under the desks.

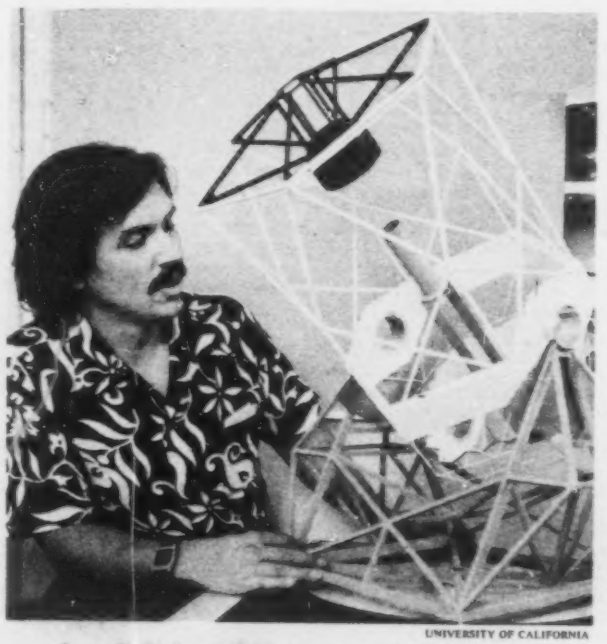
Most were immersed in their books, however, studying for finals or writing term papers. They were attending what is known here as the "study table," held, for varsity athletes only, four times a week for two hours a night, semester after semester.

It is probably better staffed and more closely monitored than any other study session on campus. Serving the 50 or so athletes are about a dozen tutors (graduate students who are paid by the athletic department), a full-time academic counselor, and a part-time counselor and "tutor coordinator." In addition, an athletic coach is always there to maintain discipline.

Whether they like it or not, many of the athletes at the University of New Mexico find themselves seated at the study table for at least one semester during their college careers. There are few truants—the penalty for an unexcused absence is a 6 a.m. makeup session.

The rules are set by the coaches and vary from team to team. All new football players, for example, must attend the study table during their first semester at the university, no matter what their grades were in high school or junior college. Oth-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Jerry E. Nelson of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory examines a model of the giant telescope he hopes to build.

Berkeley Astronomer's Achievable Dream: a 10-Meter Telescope

By KIM McDONALD

BERKELEY, CAL.

Not far from the spot where University of California scientists constructed the first atom smasher more than 50 years ago, Jerry E. Nelson dreams of building another revolutionary scientific instrument—one capable of seeing several billions of years into the universe's past and of pushing the university to the forefront of modern astronomy.

He envisions a 10-meter telescope, the most powerful ground-based optical telescope in the world. While it is still something of a dream, it is now considered an achievable goal, one being pursued by several dozen scientists and engineers at four California campuses—as well as at the university's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Lick Observatory.

The university has spent $1.1-million on designing and developing the telescope, which Mr. Nelson, a professor at the Berkeley campus and a researcher at the Lawrence laboratory, has nurtured from the start.

The university recently negotiated with the University of Hawaii

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Congress has approved an extra $1.3-billion for Guaranteed Student Loans, to keep the program from running out of money this year, but the legislation may be vetoed on other grounds. Story on Page 19.

Budget writers in the House of Representatives renewed their search for a fiscal 1983 spending plan last week, after members rejected eight different proposals. Story on Page 19.

Giving to educational and charitable institutions rose 12.3 per cent last year, outpacing inflation. Story and table on Page 6.

The average salary for a full-time faculty member is 9.2 per cent higher this year than last, according to federal statistics. Story and Fact-File listing 1981-82 faculty salaries, by state, on Page 10.

Washington University will receive $25-million from the Monsanto Company over five years for cellular research. Story on Page 9.

The drive for compulsory continuing education for doctors, lawyers, and other professionals is reported to be slowing down. Story on Page 16.

Only about half as many men are studying to become Roman Catholic priests today as in 1972, says the new *Official Catholic Directory*. Story on Page 17.

A sharp line exists between "serious academic work and serious intellectual work," says Richard Sennett, director of the New York Institute for the Humanities. Story on Page 23.

The Polish government has ordered a review of the professional qualifications of university faculty members, a move some professors believe could lead to a political purge. Story on Page 21.

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1981 Giving to Education and Charities Exceeded Rate of Inflation

NEW YORK

Giving to educational and charitable organizations totaled $53.62-billion in 1981, an increase of 12.3 per cent in a year, according to estimates by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel.

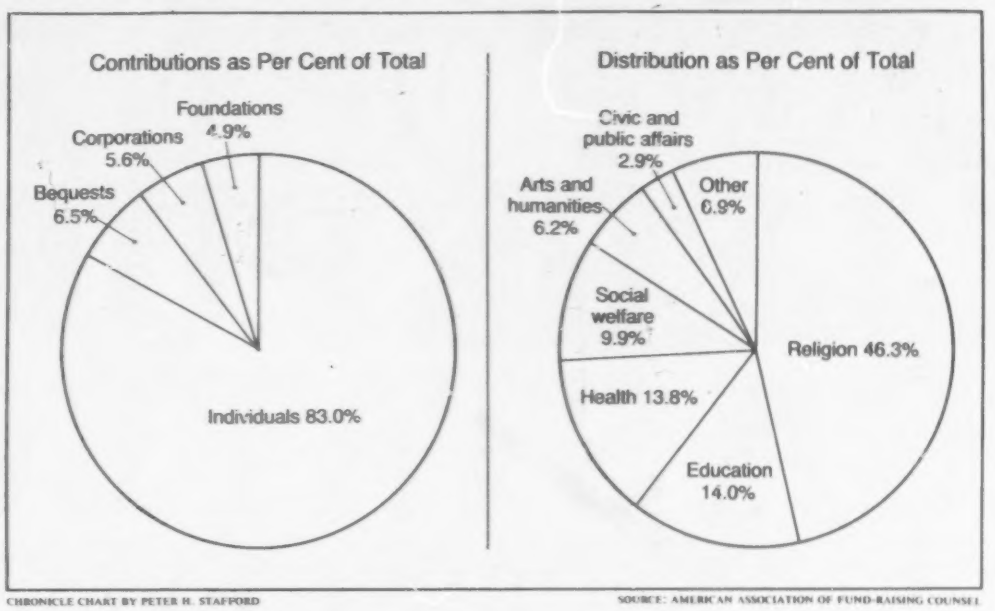
The increase was the largest ever recorded and, for the first time in three years, exceeded the rate of inflation.

Of the total, an estimated $7.49-billion went to education, including church-related and other private elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities. Also included in the total for education is money given for research that is educational in nature and conducted at an educational institution.

For colleges and universities alone, the Council for Financial Aid to Education estimated earlier that giving in 1981 amounted to $4.21-million, an increase of 11.3 per cent over the previous year (*The Chronicle*, May 26).

The American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel estimated that total giving for education at all levels in 1981 was up 12.1 per cent, about the same as giving for all purposes, and, as in the previous year, represented 14 per cent of total giving.

Copies of the A.A.F.R.C.'s 1982 annual report, *Giving U.S.A.*, are available for $25 each ($16 to annual subscribers) from the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, 25 West 43rd Street, Suite 1519, New York 10036.



CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL

Largest Gifts to Universities and Colleges in 1981

Following is a list of the largest gifts to colleges and universities in 1981 as tabulated by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel:

Recipient	Donor	Amount
Louisiana State U.	Pennington Medical Foundation	$100,000,000
U. of California at Los Angeles	Hearst Corporation	62,000,000
U. of Oklahoma	Mr. and Mrs. Bill Saxon	30,000,000
Arkansas College	Jean Brown	14,300,000
Austin Presbyterian Seminary	Jean Brown	11,700,000
Michigan State U.	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	10,000,000
Boise State U.	Harry W. Morrison Family Foundation	6,500,000
Washington U. (Mo.)	Elinor Anheuser Storz	6,200,000
Swarthmore College	Eugene M. Lang	6,000,000
Harvard U.	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons	5,800,000
Texas A&I U.	Caesar Kleberg Foundation	5,300,000
Illinois Institute of Technology	Pritzker Foundation	5,000,000
Indiana U.	Lilly Endowment	5,000,000
Kent State U.	Jerry Silverman, Inc.	5,000,000
U. of Missouri at Columbia	Alberta Briegel Ponder	5,000,000
Northwestern U.	Arthur Rubloff	5,000,000
William M. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine	Dr. Scholl Foundation	5,000,000
U. of Texas System	Houston Endowment	5,000,000
U. of Southern California	George Lucas	4,660,000
Babson College	Olin Foundation	4,300,000
U. of Michigan	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	4,000,000
Washington U. (Mo.)	Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr.	3,880,000
Duke U.	Duke Endowment	3,180,000
Columbia U.	Ludwig Schaefer	3,400,000
Johns Hopkins U.	William Penn Foundation	3,300,000
Cornell U.	J. N. Pew Jr. Charitable Trust	3,000,000
Harvard U.	William and Lucille Nickerson	3,000,000
U. of Puget Sound	An anonymous donor	3,000,000
Whitman College	Vernita Watts Adams	3,000,000
DePauw U.	Philip S. Charles	2,700,000
U. of California at Berkeley	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	2,500,000
U. of Illinois	Harry H. Ferguson	2,500,000
Northwestern U.	Mrs. Wayne V. Jones	2,500,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	2,500,000
Whitman College	Mina S. Schwabacher	2,500,000
St. Mary's U. of San Antonio	Albert B. Alkek	2,400,000
College of St. Teresa	Sisters of St. Francis	2,300,000
Babson College	Anonymous	2,000,000
Case Western Reserve U.	Andrews Foundation	2,000,000
Drake U.	Gardner and Florence Call Cowles	2,000,000
U. of Florida	Gas Research Institute	2,000,000
U. of Michigan	A. Alfred Taubman	2,000,000
U. of Minnesota	Marshall W. Alworth	2,000,000
U. of North Carolina at Greensboro	Benjamin Cone	2,000,000
U. of North Dakota	W. Kenneth Hyslop	2,000,000
Princeton U.	Thomas Nichol, Jr.	2,000,000
Oregon State U.	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	1,900,000
Princeton U.	Carl Egner	1,900,000
Le Moyne College	Dr. Hugh P. Reilley	1,650,000
Rochester Institute of Technology	Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust	1,600,000
Duke U.	Nello L. Teer, Jr., and R. Dillard Teer	1,500,000
Emory U.	Michael C. Carlos	1,500,000
U. of Houston	Cullen Foundation	1,500,000
U. of Iowa	Henry and Alberta Ponder	1,500,000
Pacific Lutheran U.	M. J. Murdock Charitable Trust	1,500,000
U. of South Carolina	Arthur Brown, Jr.	1,500,000
U. of Wisconsin at Madison	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	1,500,000
Wabash College	Ruth Lilly	1,300,000
Philadelphia College of Art	Mabel Pew Myrin Trust	1,250,000
U. of Chicago	Chase Manhattan Bank	1,250,000
Michigan State U.	Homer E. Nowlin	1,200,000
Brandeis U.	Harold L. Fierman	1,000,000
Davidson College	E. H. Little	1,000,000
Eastern Illinois U.	Newton E. Tarble	1,000,000
Southern Methodist U.	Roy M. & Phyllis Gough Huffington	1,000,000
Texas A&M U.	David Bullock Harris	1,000,000
Washington and Lee U.	Egbert B. Doggett	1,000,000
Whitman College	Grace Farnsworth	1,000,000

FACT-FILE

53 Largest U.S. Foundations, by Total of Grants Awarded Last Year

	1980 grants	1981 grants	1981 assets†
1. Ford Foundation	$103,222,000	$ 89,085,000	$ 2,565,572,000
2. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	58,191,000	58,423,000	817,000,000
3. Pew Memorial Trust	45,478,000	51,272,000	1,100,000,000
4. W. K. Kellogg Foundation	47,671,000	49,813,000	746,020,000
5. Rockefeller Foundation	42,469,000*	42,558,000	869,200,000
6. Kresge Foundation	29,768,000	38,360,000	567,833,000
7. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	39,778,000	35,858,000	1,094,207,000
8. Duke Endowment	33,420,000	35,818,000	406,513,000
9. Lilly Endowment	25,330,000	30,240,000	763,615,000
10. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	30,539,000	27,693,000	386,204,000
11. Rockefeller Brothers Fund	22,895,000	26,608,000	148,085,000*
12. McKnight Foundation	9,153,000	25,737,000*	337,203,000*
13. Houston Endowment	15,380,000	18,817,000	260,000,000*
14. Alfred P. Sloan Foundation	16,734,000	15,542,000	253,385,000
15. James Irvine Foundation	11,479,000	14,122,000	272,361,000
16. Moody Foundation	11,238,000	13,500,000*	220,000,000*
17. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation	12,270,000	12,476,000	221,352,000
18. Bush Foundation	13,525,000	12,257,000	232,525,000
19. Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	11,488,000	11,929,000	200,337,000
20. Robert A. Welch Foundation	8,989,000	11,718,000	149,462,000
21. Carnegie Corporation of New York	10,884,000	11,686,000	335,717,000
22. John A. Hartford Foundation	7,710,000	10,257,000	125,470,000
23. Charles A. Dana Foundation	8,296,000	10,128,000	96,200,000
24. Vincent Astor Foundation	10,151,000*	12,193,000	42,646,000
25. Surdna Foundation	9,277,000	9,466,000	209,690,000
26. William Penn Foundation	7,977,000	8,990,000	129,189,000
27. Richard King Mellon Foundation	14,173,000*	8,795,000*	354,773,000*
28. Gannett Foundation	6,784,000	8,752,000	229,000,000
29. Sid W. Richardson Foundation	6,234,000	7,736,000*	105,000,000*
30. Commonwealth Fund	9,013,000	7,292,000	140,162,000
31. Northwest Area Foundation	6,665,000	7,276,000	131,506,000
32. Hearst Foundations	7,554,000*	7,200,000*	175,000,000*
33. Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation ‡	6,246,000	6,483,000	89,435,000*
34. Charles Hayden Foundation	4,280,000	6,312,000	75,154,000
35. Sarah Scaife Foundation	5,744,000	6,274,000*	111,371,000*
36. Amon G. Carter Foundation	10,085,000	6,254,000	98,703,000
37. William R. Kenan, Jr., Charitable Trust	4,281,000	6,167,000	116,468,000
38. Callaway Foundation	4,853,000	5,870,000	80,779,000
39. Howard Heinz Endowment	5,640,000	5,640,000**	86,366,000**
40. Claude Worthing Benedum Foundation	3,494,000	5,559,000	84,742,000
41. Henry Luce Foundation	2,624,000	5,556,000	118,551,000
42. George Gund Foundation	5,035,000	5,518,000	85,000,000
43. Charles F. Kettering Foundation	5,994,000	5,168,000	76,882,000
44. John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation	4,927,000	5,123,000	88,371,000
45. Smith Richardson Foundation	3,680,000	4,994,000	96,282,000
46. El Pomar Foundation	3,890,000	3,587,000	81,500,000
47. John and Mary Markle Foundation	1,852,000	3,585,000	53,959,000
48. Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust	2,585,000	3,261,000	69,199,000
49. William T. Grant Foundation	2,084,000	3,248,000	73,423,000
50. Danforth Foundation	3,340,000*	3,131,000	97,471,000
51. Research Corporation	2,575,000	2,481,000	46,298,000
52. Tinker Foundation	1,667,000	1,575,000	30,477,000
53. Elliott White Springs Foundation	1,376,000	1,490,000	16,372,000
Total for 53 foundations	$779,387,000	$828,893,000	$15,366,030,000

* Estimate
** 1980 figure
† Market value at end of year
‡ Includes assets and excise taxes of two trusts

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL

FACT-FILE

Pay for Full-Time Faculty Members Averages $24,843, Up 9.2 Pct.

WASHINGTON

The average salary this year for full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts is $24,843, an increase of 9.2 per cent from last year, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

The inflation rate was 8.9 per cent in the 12 months ending last December, the center said.

Previous yearly increases in average faculty salaries reported by the center were 6 per cent in 1978-79, 7.8 per cent in 1979-80, and 9.1 per cent in 1981-82.

For male faculty members, the 1981-82 average salary is $26,172, compared with $21,337 for female faculty members, the center said.

In addition to salary, faculty members are receiving an average of $4,956 each in fringe benefits this year. Public institutions reported fringe benefits averaging $5,030, compared with $4,772 for private institutionss.

The total number of full-time faculty members has increased in the past year by 1.2 per cent, which compares with an estimated increase of 1.9 per cent in enrollment last fall, the center said.

The N.C.E.S. salary data were based on information from 2,350 of the country's 3,253 colleges and universities.

The average 1981-82 salary of $24,843 reported by the center was almost identical to the overall average of $24,834 estimated by the Chronicle Survey on the basis of a sampling of individual faculty members by John Minter Associates of Boulder, Colo. (*The Chronicle*, November 11).

The Chronicle Survey estimated that the overall one-year increase in average salaries was 8.9 per cent.

Average 9-Month Faculty Salaries and Increases

Salaries for 1981-82

	All ranks	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors	Lecturers	No academic rank
All institutions							
Men	$26,172	$32,907	$25,063	$20,805	$16,885	$18,338	$24,645
Women	21,337	29,612	23,719	19,546	15,973	16,077	22,142
Men and women	24,843	32,547	24,774	20,350	16,393	17,274	23,724
Public institutions							
Men	26,434	32,881	25,497	21,360	17,435	18,268	25,087
Women	22,016	30,476	24,462	20,195	16,549	15,888	22,647
Men and women	25,205	32,617	25,279	20,943	16,948	17,148	24,193
Private institutions							
Men	25,536	32,960	24,112	19,749	15,631	18,543	17,881
Women	19,591	27,830	22,220	18,370	14,733	16,630	15,039
Men and women	23,951	32,402	23,687	19,240	15,260	17,642	16,782

Increases since 1980-81

	All ranks	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors	Lecturers	No academic rank
All institutions							
Men	9.3%	8.8%	8.8%	9.4%	8.9%	7.6%	8.6%
Women	8.8%	8.7%	8.7%	8.3%	8.0%	9.0%	8.6%
Men and women	9.2%	8.8%	8.7%	8.9%	8.4%	8.2%	8.7%
Public institutions							
Men	9.1%	8.3%	8.4%	9.3%	9.0%	7.1%	8.8%
Women	8.6%	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%	8.3%	7.9%	8.5%
Men and women	8.9%	8.2%	8.3%	8.9%	8.6%	7.4%	8.6%
Private institutions							
Men	10.0%	9.9%	9.7%	9.6%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%
Women	9.5%	9.8%	10.3%	9.1%	7.1%	12.4%	8.3%
Men and women	9.8%	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	8.1%	10.6%	9.1%

Average 9-Month Salaries, Compared by State

Public Institutions

	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors	Lecturers	No academic rank
Alabama	$30,018	$23,937	$21,861	$16,023	$17,897	$19,520
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	38,243	28,824	23,048	17,912	19,330	26,647
Arkansas	29,328	22,946	19,639	15,197	11,581	16,558
California	35,236	27,569	22,581	21,833	—	31,343
Colorado	31,143	24,405	20,433	17,391	19,386	19,888
Connecticut	30,213	24,438	21,151	17,333	15,102	18,146
Delaware	38,454	26,606	20,970	18,351	15,604	22,615
District of Columbia	34,163	27,270	22,474	19,404	—	—
Florida	32,887	24,348	20,240	16,456	16,144	19,237
Georgia	33,038	25,457	20,783	16,662	17,470	—
Hawaii	35,023	25,771	20,932	17,283	—	23,490
Idaho	27,851	22,606	18,990	17,410	13,651	20,304
Illinois	33,099	25,737	21,647	17,720	17,447	23,505
Indiana	31,332	25,031	20,008	14,599	16,551	15,022
Iowa	33,287	25,396	20,586	16,041	20,268	19,478
Kansas	31,034	23,637	19,814	15,845	16,370	19,629
Kentucky	30,188	23,563	19,683	16,302	14,638	17,621
Louisiana	31,702	25,283	21,191	16,919	15,911	18,809
Maine	28,667	22,832	18,069	14,079	15,874	17,401
Maryland	30,649	25,911	21,089	16,835	15,397	—
Massachusetts	29,451	24,837	21,286	17,031	—	22,530
Michigan	31,993	25,257	21,297	17,626	17,052	26,598
Minnesota	33,309	23,507	19,338	17,191	23,964	23,936
Mississippi	30,117	24,312	19,769	15,501	—	17,907
Missouri	27,742	23,684	19,040	15,476	15,706	20,264
Montana	29,141	23,808	20,506	17,422	19,135	20,651
Nebraska	30,293	24,392	19,961	16,584	13,542	18,054
Nevada	35,183	27,501	22,643	20,122	24,156	21,649
New Hampshire	28,036	23,224	19,228	15,278	15,087	17,000
New Jersey	33,018	26,723	21,623	16,874	15,217	20,770
New Mexico	33,253	25,496	20,762	17,097	18,738	22,880
New York	28,437	23,990	18,922	15,588	—	—
North Carolina	33,548	26,138	21,971	17,266	17,663	16,119
North Dakota	32,120	24,387	21,441	18,650	14,027	21,973
Ohio	32,353	25,403	20,661	17,054	19,862	23,400
Oklahoma	31,302	25,875	22,304	17,921	14,813	21,506
Oregon	30,479	23,703	20,046	16,594	—	22,290
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	31,396	24,552	21,097	13,971	—	—
South Carolina	34,960	25,927	20,758	16,203	16,416	16,262
South Dakota	26,331	21,767	18,523	15,819	14,381	15,827
Tennessee	28,124	21,377	17,987	15,419	—	—
Texas	33,877	26,463	21,987	17,850	17,532	22,066
Utah	32,686	24,484	20,410	16,441	16,727	20,623
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	32,805	25,333	21,167	17,354	20,419	24,300
West Virginia	28,237	23,358	19,641	15,874	11,538	—
Wisconsin	32,958	24,902	21,268	18,699	17,851	23,726
Wyoming	37,769	26,618	22,927	19,610	16,742	23,603
U.S. average	$32,617	$25,279	$20,943	$16,948	$17,148	$24,193

Private Institutions

	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors	Lecturers	No academic rank
Alabama	$23,585	$17,410	$16,548	$14,068	$10,227	$15,227
Alaska	—	22,500	21,203	18,723	—	—
Arizona	25,561	22,480	18,745	13,752	—	—
Arkansas	23,361	19,896	17,497	14,964	—	12,800
California	36,700	26,045	21,141	17,373	17,231	21,331
Colorado	31,008	22,770	17,819	15,193	14,650	14,749
Connecticut	37,524	25,210	20,540	16,914	18,033	17,445
Delaware	21,216	19,803	16,647	13,440	—	—
District of Columbia	36,276	26,982	21,487	17,944	21,038	—
Florida	30,001	22,776	18,336	12,917	14,656	17,306
Georgia	28,967	21,051	17,016	13,301	—	14,229
Hawaii	22,964	19,149	16,473	12,901	13,910	—
Idaho	21,575	18,568	17,130	13,774	—	—
Illinois	35,332	24,786	20,278	16,827	18,907	19,895
Indiana	28,780	22,796	18,702	15,080	15,800	17,510
Iowa	25,830	20,711	17,871	15,662	20,900	14,620
Kansas	20,188	17,611	15,169	13,444	12,415	14,172
Kentucky	23,354	19,175	15,950	13,360	11,886	13,936
Louisiana	28,977	23,327	18,331	14,220	—	—
Maine	34,214	24,817	19,114	16,943	18,646	15,980
Maryland	36,161	23,524	18,848	15,016	13,899	17,577
Massachusetts	36,122	25,865	20,959	16,628	19,698	15,017
Michigan	27,721	22,637	18,589	15,511	14,789	20,822
Minnesota	29,192	23,149	19,238	15,830	16,287	17,398
Mississippi	21,625	17,744	14,583	12,740	—	10,325
Missouri	29,870	21,886	18,025	14,548	14,434	16,949
Montana	23,955	19,174	16,911	16,195	—	17,490
Nebraska	25,444	21,407	17,623	14,987	13,201	15,580
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	33,234	22,876	19,544	14,702	11,200	12,764
New Jersey	35,824	25,291	20,082	15,482	18,902	15,750
New Mexico	22,370	16,587	12,919	12,012	—	17,582
New York	35,357	25,703	20,256	15,743	18,923	19,760
North Carolina	24,294	20,219	16,686	13,833	19,935	14,482
North Dakota	26,000	21,258	19,924	12,908	—	11,964
Ohio	28,876	22,478	18,539	15,637	15,506	13,175
Oklahoma	28,417	23,290	18,696	15,131	13,667	15,928
Oregon	29,108	22,263	18,522	14,724	18,339	12,134
Pennsylvania	23,651	19,804	17,558	14,748	10,000	—
Rhode Island	35,968	25,593	19,471	17,260	20,392	23,863
South Carolina	23,418	18,994	15,845	12,965	—	14,235
South Dakota	22,912	19,505	16,690	13,578	—	14,343
Tennessee	28,773	21,950	17,541	14,523	14,527	15,544
Texas	30,066	23,068	19,291	14,951	17,000	15,895
Utah	20,892	15,070	17,705	11,448	—	—
Vermont	19,273	17,713	15,400	14,733	—	—
Virginia	24,071	19,213	17,485	13,939	10,500	11,500
Washington	28,412	23,024	18,983	16,553	13,457	—
West Virginia	21,518	19,291	16,250	14,557	—	—
Wisconsin	26,764	22,858	19,059	14,977	10,318	12,300
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. average	$32,403	$23,687	$19,240	$15,260	$17,642	$16,782

— No data

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Academic Progress for New Mexico Athletes Continued from Page 1

ers on the team must attend if their grade-point averages at New Mexico fall below 2.0 (out of a possible 4.0). Basketball players are required to attend if their averages fall below 2.5.

About half of the members of the basketball team and three-quarters of the football squad end up at the study table in a given year, says Thomas M. Brennan, the university's chief academic adviser for athletes.

A mixture of players from the baseball, soccer, tennis, and other men's varsity teams make up the balance of those who attend, Mr. Brennan says. Rarely do female athletes show up at the table, he adds, because their grades tend to be higher than those of males.

The University of New Mexico has only recently become serious about such things as study tables, tutors, and academic advisers for athletes.

Courses with No Work

Students, administrators, and faculty members here acknowledge that, until three years ago, varsity athletes were seldom encouraged to do more than the minimum academic work required to keep them eligible for sports.

Some coaches went so far as to arrange for players to enroll in courses in which they were required to do no work at all.

As a result, says Walt Arnold, a former New Mexico football and baseball player, "we didn't have too many players flunking out. If a guy was in trouble academically, you just took the easiest course you could find to bring your grades up. Nobody cared whether or not it would lead to a degree."

Mr. Arnold, now a tight end for the Los Angeles Rams, says he was more than three semesters short of graduation when, in 1979, he left the university after four years here. He now attends classes part time, in the off season, but does not expect to earn his degree (in physical education) until 1984.

Changes in NCAA Rules

Humorous stories about "dumb jocks" taking easy courses have been a part of the folklore of college sports for years. But the joke became a serious embarrassment for New Mexico and several other big-time-sports institutions in the fall of 1979, when documented stories began to spread about forged transcripts, unearned credits, and other academic irregularities involving college athletes and their coaches.

Those disclosures led to widespread calls for reform. The National Collegiate Athletic Association responded by tightening its rules for academic eligibility.

At its annual convention in January, 1981, the association voted to require athletes competing in N.C.A.A.-sponsored events to complete 12 credit hours a term. Until then, the N.C.A.A. required only that athletes make "satisfactory progress" toward a degree, leaving it up to sports conferences and individual colleges to define "satisfactory."

At the 1981 meeting, the N.C.A.A. members voted to require colleges to publish their standards for measuring students' academic progress and to prohibit athletes from enrolling in extension and credit-by-examination courses offered by other institutions.

Even before the N.C.A.A. overhauled its rules, many colleges had begun revising and tightening their academic policies for athletes.

Some major institutions—Arizona State University and the University of Southern California, for example—conducted internal investigations and adopted wide-ranging reforms after their problems were exposed in newspapers around the country. Other institutions whose names appear less frequently on the sports pages, such as Duquesne University, were prompted by the scandals at other colleges to raise their academic standards for athletes.

"I'm not arguing that we should change the system we have, but I do think there has been some overreaction. I think there is a happy medium somewhere that ought to be reached."

The athletic department at New Mexico, the scene of one of the most notorious scandals, has since put into effect some of the most sweeping academic reforms in the N.C.A.A.

Still called "Lobogate" by the local news media (after New Mexico's mascot), the scandal resulted from a Federal Bureau of Investigation probe of gambling in the Albuquerque area. The investigators overheard a phone conversation in which an assistant basketball coach at New Mexico told Norm Ellenberger, the head coach, that he had arranged for a forgery of the junior-college transcript of a basketball player they had recruited.

The coaches were brought to trial in federal court for mail fraud and bribery, but the judge dismissed the charges, saying that such abuses were common in big-time college athletics and were best handled by the N.C.A.A.

Further investigations by the N.C.A.A. and a faculty committee at the university turned up numerous additional infractions. Six basketball players and one football player were found to have received credit for extension courses offered at a community college in California without having attended classes or done any work.

University 'Devastated'

The players, who claimed to have been unaware that they had been signed up for the bogus courses, were declared ineligible for the remainder of the 1979 season. The N.C.A.A. put the university on probation for three years and barred it from postseason competition in basketball for two years. The Western Athletic Conference ordered New Mexico to forfeit several of its 1979 basketball games.

"The whole episode just devastated this place," says Sidney Rosenblum, a professor of psychology who now chairs the faculty athletic council. "It did a great deal of damage to the integrity and the morale of this university."

The scandal reflected a general lack of concern on the campus about the academic accomplishments of athletes, Mr. Rosenblum says. To illustrate, he points with em-

Moves to Control Sports Abuses Eyed Continued from Page 1

day, president of the University of North Carolina, have been active in both the A.C.E.'s and the A.A.U.'s plans to get the chief executives more involved.

Mr. Friday, who first raised the question of what the presidents should be doing at a meeting of the A.A.U. in April, said last week, "My interest is in getting the issue looked at seriously by the men in these particular institutions.

"I've been involved with enough of these things to know that it takes a lot of hard work and careful work to be fair and to be thorough in dealing with this subject."

All of the organizers of the American Council's meeting stressed the need for participation by presidents of institutions directly involved in big-time sports.

"The ones we need to get involved are the people who face the realities of the problem," Mr. Peltason said. "It's relatively easy to talk about changes if you don't have the day-to-day responsibility for bringing those changes into being."

Mr. Peltason and Mr. Ryan said last week that the list of university presidents who will attend the meeting had not been completed. However, Mr. Friday indicated it would include presidents of institutions in the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Big 10 Conference, and the Southwest Conference.

Sheldon Hackney, president of the University of Pennsylvania and chairman of an interassociation committee on intercollegiate athletics, is also scheduled to attend.

The efforts by the A.C.E. and the A.A.U. come after a group of presidents and coaches, meeting in Brunswick, Ga., agreed to push for tougher admissions standards for students who receive athletic scholarships (*The Chronicle*, June 2).

Scholarship athletes would be required take three years of high-school English and two years of mathematics with at least a C average, and would have to have a combined score of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or 15 on the American College Testing Program's examination.

The Brunswick meeting was organized by Fred C. Davison, president of the University of Georgia and of the College Football Association, an organization of 61 big-time-football powers.

The group's recommendations are to be presented at next January's meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

At least initially, the efforts of the A.C.E. and the A.A.U. will not include representatives of such groups as the N.C.A.A. or athletic directors.

The organizers of the A.C.E.-sponsored meeting said they believed the presidents themselves must assert their responsibility for managing the sports programs.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

William C. Friday

Court Tells NCAA to Release Papers Sought in Libel Suit

TOPEKA, KAN.

The Kansas Supreme Court has ordered the National Collegiate Athletic Association to turn over 15 documents from its recruitment-investigations file to the Birmingham, Ala., *Post-Herald* so that the newspaper can defend itself in a libel suit.

The *Post-Herald* is being sued for $6.9-million by Edward Seal, principal of Butler High School in Huntsville, Ala. The newspaper reported last summer that Mr. Seal had paid Bobby Lee Hurt, a star basketball player, to play on Butler's team after he threatened to transfer to another school. The payments, according to the *Post-Herald*, were made from gate, receipts and revenues from soft-drink machines.

The Kansas Supreme Court's 5-to-2 decision modified a lower court's ruling that the newspaper be given the entire N.C.A.A. file.

The N.C.A.A. argued that the file contained, in addition to information concerning Mr. Hurt, confidential documents of no relevance to the newspaper's case.

The *Post-Herald* also reported that Mr. Hurt, now a student at the University of Alabama, had been pressured into attending Alabama by an alumnus to whom he owed money for a car. Mr. Hurt, it reported, had committed himself to another university, but signed with Alabama at the last minute. Mr. Hurt has filed his own libel suit against the newspaper for $800,000 in damages.

Universities that Supply Most Players to National Basketball Association

Rank	Institution	Conference	Alumni in NBA in 1981
1.	Indiana U.	Big 10	9
1.	U. of North Carolina	Atlantic Coast	9
1.	U. of Cal. at Los Angeles	Pacific 10	9
4.	Notre Dame U.	Independent	7
5.	U. of Maryland	Atlantic Coast	6
5.	U. of South Carolina	Independent	6
7.	Arizona State U.	Pacific 10	5
7.	U. of Detroit	Independent	5
7.	U. of Michigan	Big 10	5
7.	U. of Minnesota	Big 10	5
7.	U. of San Francisco	West Coast Athletic	5
12.	U. of Iowa	Big 10	4
12.	U. of Kentucky	Southeastern	4
12.	Marquette U.	Independent	4
12.	Oregon State U.	Pacific 10	4
12.	U. of Southern California	Pacific 10	4
12.	U. of Utah	Western	4
12.	U. of Washington	Pacific 10	4
19.	U. of Alabama	Southeastern	3
19.	Central Michigan U.	Mid-American	3
19.	DePaul U.	Independent	3
19.	Duke U.	Atlantic Coast	3
19.	U. of Houston	Southwest	3
19.	U. of Kansas	Big 8	3
19.	Cal. State U. at Long Beach	Pacific Coast	3
19.	Michigan State U.	Big 10	3
19.	U. of Nevada at Las Vegas	Independent	3
19.	North Carolina State U.	Atlantic Coast	3
19.	Ohio State U.	Big 10	3
19.	Rutgers State U.	Eastern	3
19.	St. John's U. (N.Y.)	Eastern College	3
19.	U. of Tennessee	Southeastern	3
19.	Villanova U.	Independent	3

Rank	Conference	Total number of alumni in NBA	Average number of alumni per institution
1.	Big 10	33	3.3
1.	Pacific 10	33	3.3
3.	Atlantic Coast	25	3.1
4.	Southeastern	18	1.8

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY